WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. An electrode for attachment to a subject during a defibrillation procedure, comprising:

a conductive member having an outer surface; and

a therapeutic agent disposed in surface contact with a subject undergoing the defibrillation procedure and in electrical contact with the conductive member, whereby transport of the therapeutic agent to the subject is enhanced by application of electrical energy to the conductive member.

2. An electrode according to claim 1, wherein the therapeutic agent is selected from the group consisting of epinephrine, adenosine, bretylium, atropine sulfate and lidocaine.

3. An electrode according to claim 1, further comprising a gel layer covering at least a portion of the outer surface of the conductor, wherein the therapeutic agent is disposed in the gel layer.

4. An electrode according to claim 1, wherein the conductive member receives electrical energy at a level sufficient to induce at least one of electroporation and electromotion.

5. An electrode for attachment to a subject during a defibrillation procedure, comprising:

a first conductive member having an outer surface;

a second conductive member having an outer surface and being electrically isolated from the first conductive member;

means for connecting the first conductive me mber to the subject;

means for connecting the second conductive member to the subject; and

a therapeutic agent in surface contact with the subject undergoing a defibrillation procedure and in electrical contact with the second conductive member, whereby transport of the therapeutic agent is enhanced by application of electrical energy to the second electrode.

6. An electrode according to claim 5, wherein the first and second conductive members are carried by a single non-conducive substrate.

7. An electrode according to claim 6, wherein the first and second conductive members are substantially coplanar.

8. An electrode according to claim 5, wherein the therapeutic agent is a drug selected from the group consisting of epinephrine and lidocaine.

9. An electrode according to claim 5, wherein the means for attaching the first and second conductive members includes, respectively, first and second gel layers which are electrically conductive, each having an inner surface connected respectively to the first and second conductive members.

10. An electrode according to claim 5, wherein the second conductive member receives electrical energy

at a level sufficient to induce at least one of electroporation and electromotion.

11. A defibrillation apparatus, comprising:

a power supply;

a control circuit connected to the power supply;

first and second electrodes electrically connectable to the power supply through the control circuit, and being connectable to a subject undergoing a defibrillation operation; and

a therapeutic agent in electrical contact with at least one of the first and second electrodes, the at least one electrode being electrically powered at a level sufficient to enhance transport of the therapeutic agent to the subject.

12. A defibrillation apparatus according to claim 11, wherein each electrode includes a conductive member having first and second opposite side surfaces, and a non-conductive backing connected to the first surface of the conductive member.

13. An defibrillation apparatus according to claim 11, wherein the first and second electrodes includes a gel layer, and therapeutic agent is carried by the gel layer of at least one of the electrodes.

14. A defibrillation apparatus according to claim 11, wherein the first and second conductive member receive electrical energy at a level sufficient to induce at least one of electroporation and electromotion.

15. A defibrillation apparatus according to claim 11, wherein the therapeutic agent is a drug selected from the group consisting of epinephrine and lidocaine.

16. A defibrillation apparatus according to claim 12, wherein the therapeutic agent is carried by an electrically conductive gel layer connected to one of the first and second conductive members.

17. A defibrillation apparatus according to claim 11, wherein the power supply delivers a voltage to the

first and second electrodes in a range of about 30 to 2,500 volts for a time between about 0.5 milliseconds and 5 seconds, the voltage being sufficient to impart transdermal delivery of the drug and to deliver a defibrillation shock to the patient.

18. A defibrillation apparatus according to claim 11, wherein the power supply delivers a voltage to the electrodes in a range of about 0 to 40 volts for a time between about 0.1 seconds and 30 minutes, the voltage being sufficient to enhance the transdermal delivery of the drug via electromotive force.

19. A method of treating a patient comprising the steps of:

placing at least two electrodes in surface contact with a subject;

placing a therapeutic agent in surface contact with the subject and in electrical contact with at least one of the two electrodes;

electrically connecting the at least two electrodes to a voltage source;

supplying a voltage to the subject through the at least two electrodes for a time and at a level sufficient to enhance transdermal delivery of the therapeutic agent to the subject.

20. A method according to claim 18 wherein the therapeutic agent includes an active agent selected from the group consisting of lidocaine and epinephrine.

21. A method according to claim 18, wherein the step of supplying a voltage comprises supplying a voltage in a range of about 0 to 50 volts for a time between about 0.12 seconds and 30 minutes.

22. A method according to claim 18, wherei n before supplying a voltage through the two electrodes, supplying a voltage in a range of about 30 to 2,500 volts for a time between about 0.5 milliseconds and 5 seconds, said voltage being sufficient to impart a defibrillation shock.

23. A defibrillation apparatus comprising:

a base unit including a power supply;

a first defibrillation electrode connectable to the power supply;

a second defibrillation electrode connectable to the power supply;

a drug delivery electrode connectable to the power supply; and

a control circuit for selectively connecting the power supply to the first, second and third electrodes to deliver electric energy at a level sufficient to defibrillate a subject and to impart transdermal delivery of a drug to the subject.

24. A defibrillation apparatus according to claim 23, wherein the power supply includes a first power supply connected between the first and second defibrillation electrodes, and a second power supply connected between one of the first and second defibrillation electrodes and the drug delivery electrode.